



PRESERVING OUR LEGACY **100 YEARS OF CDF** PROTECTING OUR FUTURE

CDF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (VMP)

The Vegetation Management Program is a cost share program that allows public and private landowners to participate in wildland fuel reduction projects. The primary tool used is prescribed fire, although in more recent years CDF has used the program for mechanical treatments of vegetation as well.

Vegetation management, or VMP, was preceded by the Range Improvement Program that was used aggressively by CDF to remove undesired woody vegetation and increase forage production for domestic stock and wildlife. Early records indicate that range improvement burns were conducted by CDF as early as 1945, when CDF was known as the Division of Forestry under the Department of Natural Resources. Acres burned during the period of 1949-1953 averaged 141,400 acres per year, and totaled approximately 707,000 acres for the same period (T. F. Arvola Deputy State Forester, Inter Office Memo, April 5, 1954). These burns were carried out in cooperation with landowners primarily interested in improving forage for livestock.

In July of 1980 Senate Bill 1704 (Keene) created the Chaparral Management Program. This legislation provided CDF authorization to contract with private and public landowners for the purpose of fuel hazard reduction, vegetation management, and the improvement of wildlife, range, and forest resources. The program is currently known as the Vegetation Management Program; however, the objectives and authority for fuel reduction projects are still guided by the statutes created by Senate Bill 1704.

VMP acres treated have declined significantly in recent years, averaging approximately 30,000 acres per year since 1981, and less than 20,000 acres in the last two years. Increasing rural populations, air quality issues, and new CDF programs have reduced the use of prescribed fire in many areas of the state.

However, VMP is a cost effective tool that is still used to treat vegetation where physical and social conditions are conducive to its use. The program has proven to be well suited for controlling invasive weeds and improving wildlife habitat under joint projects with organizations such as the Nature Conservancy. Its use to establish fuel breaks and eliminate heavy fuel accumulations in many areas of the state will continue.

